The accounts from the seat of war in Hungary. the great battlefield of freedom in Europe, arc. de-cidedly favorable to the cause of Hungarian inde-pendence. The most contradictory rumors are cir-

same ground before Comorn, Gorgey, the Hungarian vision of the Austrian army, under Molkte, was enabled to occupy Buda without opposition, and after re-constructing a part of the suepension bridge the 15th, near Waitzen, according to the Russian across the Danube, to enter Pasth, which was also bulletin, vainly, while, according to private informativistic by the Russians on the 12th. The latter, under the command of Paskiewitch, the Russian may be, at evening, on the arrival of the 2d corps commander in-chief, pressed on to Waitzen; but Gorgey, who appears to have been aware of all their the battle was arrested, and on Gorgey's side was movements, moved to meet them on the 12th, havmovements, moved to meet them on the 14th, havnau in check. The latter appears to have been of the 15 h, a tremendous attack was made by the Whitzen. Upwards of forty thousand men, with 120 pieces of cannon, under the command of Gor- operations, for the security of which Paskiewitch gey, broke the Russian lines, and forced them to retreat in disorder to Duna Keesh and the Kakosh plains, within a few miles of Pesth. The Russians were unable to bear up against the repeated chareaved this portion of the Russian force from annihilation, but the arrival of the Austrian General, Remberg, from Pesth, with considerable reinforceaction took place on the 16th, but this was compara-Austro-Russians being composed only of cavalry and two batteries of artillery; the great body of their forces having moved northward to the enemy. It appears by the Vienna Gazette, that the Russian army retrogaded on the 17th towards Pesth; and there are rumors that it had been attacked also by tance of fully 25 miles. It is said that the country Dembinski, who has been appointed the Hungarian towards Gallicia is swarming with Hungarian irregcommander-in-chief, who had formed a junction with | ulars. Gorgey; but this requires confirmation. At any rate, the latter has broken, through the Imperalist or Absolutist lines, and is marching northward, either with the intention of cutting off Paskiewitch's communications with Generals Grabbe and Sacken, or of attacking the latter at a disadvantage, and thus forming a junction ultimately with the concentrated meantime, the main Russian force is crippled, its fugntive Russians. loss at Waitzan being reported as "immense." Nor is this all. Great numbers of sick, as well as wonnded, are constantly arriving in vessels at Presburg; fever and cholera being very prevalent in the Russo-Austrian army, while some divisions of it are beginning to suffer from delicient supplies of food, a want which is likely to increase as the campaign is prolonged. It is this that has caused Ceodajeff. the Russian General, to abandon Debreczin and the the Hungarians, and guerilla parties abound in the THE DEFEAT OF THE BAN JELLACHICH IN SOUTHERN

Accounts have been received of a great battle, in which Beni, the Polish Hungarian leader completely defeated the Austrians under Ban Jellachich. It appears that Bem crossed the Franz Canal, at the head of 50,000 men, took the entrenchments of the Croats by storm, and after a series of combats, to raise the siege of Peterwardein, and to evacuate the Bashk. The troops of the Ban, dispirited by

make no head against Bem, who has marched to the Syrmia and Sclavonia. The Ban has determined to this beloved city. I have every kept my word, to retire, in order that he may not be cut off: and numbers of his fugitive troops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius, his head roops have arrived at Esseg when the first his head roops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius, his head roops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius, his head roops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius, his head roops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius, his head roops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius, his head roops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius, his head roops have arrived at Esseg and Mitronius his head roops have a and Mitrovitz; his heed-quarters are at Covil. Bem | want. has entered Zomber amidst the acclamations of the people, and is now at the need of a hundred thousand to concentrate all their forces, excepting a strong

evacuated, but the latter was still in the hands of impossibility. the Austrians. The head-quarters of the Ban are at Bovil. The Hungarian troops, who are said by the Austrians to be fanatically devoted to Kossuth, have taken the route to the south, and the army of the Ban, diminished by sickness, can oppose no sufficient force against them. The greatest consternation reigns in Syrmin and Sclavonia. They fear that the Hungarians' will cross the Danube, and make a devastating attack on the confines. It is even feared that Bein will not hesitate to invade the Venetian territory. Peterwardein is still invested on the side of Syrmia. This news receives confirmation, from the circumstance that Field Marshal Haynau, following the advice of Feldzeugmester Nugent, had resolved upon sending two new corps to reinforce the Austrian troops in the south.

Other accounts from the same quarter substantially bear out the above, but there is no little contradiction in the statements which they give, which is stated may very well be accounted for if, as above, Bem has such complete command of the south of Hangary. One thing, however, seems pretty certain, that the actions between the opposing troops are of a very obstinate and sanguinary nature, and that they are unfavorable for the Austrians, or we should have fuller accounts of their movements. Our Vienna papers and letters are of the 22d ult. They contain the following bulletin, which confirms our former accounts of the defeat of Ban Jellachich:

For some time considerable bodies of insurgents were assembling along the Bacser canal, thus meaning the southern army. In order to be beforchand with the Hungarians, the Ban advanced from Merbasz on the Franzen's canal towards Hegyes. His troops arrived in the night without meet ing with the enemy until close up to Hegyes, when the Hungarian "tirsillenes" opened their fire. The gallant Lukaner battalion repulsed the enemy, who fell back upon Hegyes. The other brigades were At break of day a violent canequally successful. nonade commenced, and the Hungarian columns attacked the right flank of the Ban's army, but were repulsed by the brigade Horvath. However, as the the southeast frontier of the Tshalkist district) were caping the epidemic! violently attacked, it may be supposed that a geneial movement had been planned by the Hungarians.

The bulletin proceeds to state that the Ban's army suffered a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and nong them 14 officers. It is, however, evident that the loss of life must be greater by far than the number quoted in the official reports. The headquarters of the Ban are asserted to be at Ruma, in

Syrmia. Ruicanin. It took place on the 20th ult., at Per-lass, but nothing whatever is known of the re-

The Constitutionelle Blatt aus Bohmen has the following account of the surrender to the Hungari-

of Hongary, which we translate. full uniform, and after military salutation on both sides, laid down their arms. According to the the boundaries of Stevermark. Their officers re-

against Hungary for the space of six months. The Hungarians found in the fortress 65 cannon, 15,000 muskets, with a stock of powder, bombs, and other

munitions of war.

The Constitutionelle Zeitung of Munich had the following account of the battle of Waitzen: Georgey had marched from Comorn toward Waitculated, but the truth appears through the mist at a junction with Dembinsky. The important pos-

zen with his whole force, and had probably effected ition Waitzen had unaccountably been occupied on After the battle of the 11th of July, in which the part of the Russians, only by the Musselman Haynau, the Austrian commander-in-chief, suffered regiment, and was accordingly evacuated on the 15th severely, and both parties continued to hold the July, on the arrival of the Hungarians. The 3d July, on the arrival of the Hungarians. The 3d Russian corps happened to be on the same day general, appears to have rested for a few days .- on the march from Hatvan to Waitzen; the 2d was ing left a garrison in Comorn sufficient to keep Hay - a small rear guard in Waitzen, so that Paskiewith, as his bulletin naively enough confesses, had, in ont-generalled, for, on the 15th, he marched by the right bank of the Danube to Buda. On the morning the stringgle—of course successfully—in the morning, only to do with an unimportant division of infantry, instead of the great Hungarian army. Hungarians on part of the great Russian army at That army had, in the meantime, marched toward I at once ordered the 4th corps d'armee back to Miskolcz. In this way, Gorgey is now operating with his whole army between the Corpatchians and the Austrian and Russian armies, leaving no obstacle ges of the Magyar cavalry, led by Nagy Sandor, in the way of their junction. It is hard to under-the Hungarian Murat, and which are described to stand how the Russian leader failed to apprehend have been alike brilliant and terrible. Nothing Gorgey's design; if it had been his purpose to break through in front, he would have remained all day in front, he would not have remained all day quiet at Waitzen. All this affair was nothing but a feint ments, and the a pearance of General Sass, with to cover the march of the Honved battallions upon the Russian reserve corps of 15,000 men. The bat-tle lasted till evening. In the night, the Russians and Heves. While the main body of the Hungari-were still further reinforced from Buda, and another

stopped fighting till they should have new reinforcetively slight, the Hungarian force opposed to the ments, and no longer answer the feebly served artillerv on the enemy.

The following is given in the New York papers as the latest:

IMPORTANT FROM HUNGARY. The latest Vienna advices mention that the Ban had been completely routed, and driven back a dis-

> Intelligence from Pesth, dated the 19th. denies the rumors, that Haynau had been superseded in command of the Austrian troops.

A Russian corps has been roughly handled, and forced back into Wallachia, after having endeavored to force an entry from Moldavia in Transylvania. The latest advices states that Bem was marching Magyar forces, on the plains of the Tueiss. In the on Cronstadt, which was filled with wounded and

A correspondent of the Ost Deutsche Post, writing from the Lagoons, speaks of 9,000 being laid up with the epidemic fever of the place. The sick lists are full, and the worst of it is, the convalesent are unable to serve again as long as they remain in that climate. Many regiments are quite disbanded, the siege operations suspended, and a mere bluekade observed. A last trial will be made to bring them to reason. Field Marshall Lieut. Baron Angustus pro country around it. Neutra is again in the hands of poses assailing the town with 24 pounders, charged

with grenades and red hot shot. Advices from Constantinople inform us that the Porte has issued a protest against the marching of Russian troops through Transylvania, and gives notice that if the Russians attempt to repass they are all to be disarmed. This energetic protest and notice is

said to have produced a great sensation.

Before quitting Pesth, Kossuth published a pro-clamation, in which he says: Noble inhabitants of Buda-Pesth!—Remain quiet which lasted four days, compelled the Imperialists and tranquil! Receive your enemies, the Austrians as guests. Hoist the Imperial flags, that no harm may come to the heart of the country—to the most defeat, and diminished by sickness and combat, can self devoted capital on earth. We are forced to leave you, for we cannot develope our forces here .south, and the Imperialists fear that he will enter Be of good cheer, for in a few months I shall return

sand men, in complete possession of the south of Hungary. The Imperiatist authorities themselves confess that they are not aware of the exact position and Common in the district of the Theiss, the London Standard of the 27th ult., the Hungarian confess that they are not aware of the exact position of Jellachich, because all the roads are in the possition of Bem.

According to the General Correspondence of Vienna, of the 21st ult., the Reads and Russian forces which have based of the 21st ult., the Reads and Russian forces which have based of the 21st ult., the Reads and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the period and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the period and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the period and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the period and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the period and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the period and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the period and Russian forces which have based of the struck up, and were answered with the struck up, and Vienna, of the 21st ult., the Bacska and Czaikistr gained by the brave Magyars, appearing to render This fearful sound at midnight caused the boat to evacuated, but the bacska was actually the protraction of the war to any extent an almost

> Sr. Louis, August 13. HEAVY EMPREZZLEMENT .- It was discovered on Saturday that gold to the amount of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Sevon hundred Dellars had

been embezzled from the Bank of Missiouri. The disclosure had caused some excitement although the slovency of the Bank had not been ef-

On Friday evening a heavy draft was presented by Page & Bacon in paying which the Paying Teller resorted to some boxes containing foreign coins; these boxes together with others had been laid aside for re-coinage of contents, but the keys of the vault containing American gold having been temporarily misplaced, these were resorted to; on opeing the first box a bag of Ten Thaler pieces was missed-from another a bag of Sovereigns was gone, and so on .-The Teller gave information to the President and the Directors on Saturday; when it was discovered counted and sealed up last March. \$120 700 had bee abstracted. Only the foreign gold has been counted o far, but a thorough examination will be had to-

It is thought the defaication will not be found materially greater.
Suspection immediately resting on the late paying Teller, Nathaniel Chilus, jr., he was arrested and held to bail in \$30,000 until Wednesday, when further investigations will be made. Bail was furnish ed, but the accused is not permitted to leave his resdence. He has heretofore been universally esteemed and was at the head of a Sabbath School. He has also been an officer of the Bank since its founda-

CHOLERA PANIC IN INDIANA .- A letter, dated Alamo, Montgomery county, Indiana, says that the cholera bad broken out with fearful virulence in that town, and that nearly all the living and well evacuated their homes and went to the woods, some six miles distant, where, at the date of the letter, they were living in tents, &c. The sick and the dead were left to the charge of the few who had the enemy by degrees brought an overpowering number courage to face the scourge. More than one-fourth of troops into action, the Ban retreated, fighting, of the population were taken with the cholera, and and in the best order, to Kis-Ker. (This is con- the larger proportion of the cases were fatal. Sevsiderably to the south of Jellachich's original posi- eral died in one night, and even the physicians, tertion at Verbasz.) As, on the same day, the posi- ror-stricken, fled the town. The letter is written tions at Foldvar and Perlasz (both fords of the from the woods, and says that those who have taken Theise, the former on the north, and the latter on up their abode there, live in the hope of entirely es-

In the town of Covington, not far from Alamo there had been many cases and several deaths, and The loss on both sides bears evidence of the fury of a large number of the inhabitants had also gone to the woods.

MURDEROUS DURL .- Two young colored men, named Charles Hanson and Levi Smith, fought a desperate and bloody duel with knives, by them selves, in an upper room of a house in Yeager's Court, in the Southern part of the city, on Friday afternoon. Jealousy about a female the cause .-We are further informed of a battle which was fought by the Hungarians against the Servian chief Hanson was mortally wounded in the lungs, and died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, yesterday morning. Smith is covered with numerous shocking though not fatal wounds, one of his ears being nearough not fatal wounds, one of his ears being nearly severed. He is in prison. - U. S. Gazette.

House Snakes .- We have been credibly informans of the important fortress of Arad, in the South ed that a green house-snake, about 18 inches long, was found creeping into the mouth of an infant After more than a hundred wagons had been sent child of George Shilp, who resides about a mile from out, came the entire garrison, 1000 men strong, in this place. The child was asleep on the bed when the mother came, and in her first attempt to draw it sides, faid down their arms. According to the out she tore off a part of the tail. She then grasp-terms of the capitulation, they are to be excerted to ed it with the blanket and extracted it. It had entered about half its length. The child was suffoTHE FLORIDA WAR.

From the Savannah Georgian From passengers by the Florida boat, we learn that another express arrived at Palatka, just as the boat was leaving, giving information of the murder, by the Indians, of six or seven negroes, the proper-

ty of some of the settlers on the Manatee, betwee Tampa Bay and Charlotte's Harbor. It is further reported that the company of troops from Tampa, with a few volunteers, came upon the trail of the Indians, and pursued it to the banks of stream, (the name of which we did not learn,) where the bridge used for crossing had been destroyed, and the Indians, to the number of one hundred, appeared Meanwhile, the Hungarians had evacuated Pesth, moving against Aszod, and the 4th, which he had on the opposite side, armed and painted, giving the and vanished from the Bakony forest, so that a dismall a number in comparison to the Indians, the troops felt obliged to decline the invitation, and returned to Tampa. These reports, which are said to be well anthenticated, evince a disposition to hostility we have heretofore suggested, and of another

plantations most exposed are being picketed in, as

during the last war. It is rumored, but we do not credit it, that rein forcements of other Indians have made their way in-

to Florida, from Alabama, and other quarters. Gov. Mosely has issued a requisition for a large number of volunteers, and will prosecute a war of removal or extermination. We have heard of the requisition amounting to the number of five hundred, and that if necessary it will be further in-

creased. We learn that orders were received from Washington by Major Loud, the commander of the post at Savannah, yesterday morning, to have the command in readiness to move at a moment's warning to Florida.

FROM MINESOTA .- The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 26th ult, contains much interesting information respecting affairs in that embryo State. The Pioneer has a very able leading editorial, counselling the people of the territory to allow no sectional. clannish, or partizan interests to create dissensions among them in the elections which were approach. ing, and calling upon the voters to elect candidates only on account of their qualifications, whether they he Whigs. Democrats or Free Soilers-farmers, wood-sawyers or attorneys.

A novel and important enterprise is thus mentioned by the Pioneer:--

'A company, composed of Messrs. Sibley, Rice and Ramsey, jr., having purchased of Mr. Freeborn the lands intervening between the estate of Mr. Rice and the brook crossing the Fort Snelling road, above the cave, have marked out the design of conducting this clear and pebbly rivulet into town. On its way it will receive as tributary the cool waters of Mr. Rice's spring; and thence it will course its DENT "HOAXED," PROBABLY. way through the upper and lower towns, and having supplied man and beast, will be directed over the Mississippi bluff, where it will turn a mill.-The elevation of this stream will admit of it being conducted into the chambers of four houses.

A project has been started to build acros the Misissippi river, from St. Paul to the west bank, as soon as the Sioux title to the latter shall be extinonished. It was thought that unless this be done rival town will start up on the opposite bank.

The Pioneer publishes the proceedings of several public meeting held in the territory to nominate candidates for the Legislature and delegate to Congress. The only person in nomination for the latter office is the late delegate, Hon. H. H. Sibley, who will be undoubtedly elected.

The van of the Red River train, numbering from an hundred to two hundred carts, made entirely of wood and green hides, and drawn by oxen and wood and green hides, and drawn by oxen and po-nies in harness, reached St. Paul on the 22d ult., with furs, hides, buffalo robes, dried buffalo tongues, pemmican, &c. They were forty days on the route The settlement is increasing. Some political ex-citement prevails there. The French half-breedhad given notice to Mr. Thorn to leave their country. The fuse originated in the arrest of some hulf-breeds for violating the law by trading with the Indians for furs. They were arraigned before the last assizes. Five or six hundred men assembled and surrounded the court house, armed with guns, to intimidate the Court. The question of free trade with the Indians keeps the settlement in a complete ferment, and is likely to become a very serious dif-

Two steamboats had arrived at St. Paul with covered that no harm need be apprehended, she re-

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS .- A remnant of one of the tribes of Massachusetts Indians, who waged a bloody war upon the pilgrims in days of yore, when warriors like Philip the Pequat lived, has been transferred by one removal after another, to the shore of Lake Winnebago in Winconsin. The Government now contemplates their removal into Minesota; and has offered them here the privilege of selecting two townships of land. Several of the tribe have been in St. Paul this week, on their way to examine and select their two townships. They attended religious exercises last Sunday, and were dressed in plain European costume, and appeared altogether as sober and thoughtful as to many worshippers in President at Harrisburg. any old New England village. One of their number is a preacher, of considerable intelligence and ability; and proposes to preach to the Sioux. speak our own language, and engage steadily in agricultural pursuits .- Pioncer.

The election took place on Wednesday last, Australist 1st. The Council is to consist of nine memgust 1st. pers; and the House of Representatives of 18 .-From the proclamation of Governor Ramsay, it appears that there are quite a number of settlements in that territory.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL ARTICLE,-Baron de Suarce has been enlightening the London Society of Aris upon a South American tubercle, the culture of which he has undertaken on a small scale. He says it possesses a larger degree of nutriment than most of the farinaceous plants which form the basis of human food in the English climate. The total weight of the crop produced upon two acres which three tons of flour were obtained.

From the stems of the plant, which may be co twice a year, and can be caten as a salad or pinach. inery gallons of strong acid were obtained, which, when mixed with three times its bulk of water, was well adapted for drink. The acid, if fermented and brought to an equal degree of acidity with vinegar, is superior to the latter when used for curing or preserving meat, as it does not render it hard, or communicate to it a bad flavor.

The flour obtained from the Oxalis Crenata is superior to that obtained from the potato, maize, or buckwheat, as it makes an excellent light bread when mixed in the proportion of one-fourth with corn flour: this is not the case with potato, maize, or buckwheat flour.

It is hardy and unaffected by change of temperature, and grows readily in any soils, it being difficult when once introduced to eradicate it.

SHNATOR CASS AND EDITOR WEBB .- In the Cour er & Enquirer of this morning is a long explanatory letter from the senior editor, called out, not by the recently published letter of Senator Cass-which Mr. Webb had not seen when he wrote-hut by the remarks of the Washington Union, published immediately after the appearance of Mr. Webb's last leteditor, there was no conversation whatever on political subjects; and that the opinions give out by the editor, in his former letter, concerning the real political doctrines of Senator Cass, were only the immeans founded on anything of recent occurence .-

NEW CHOLERA DISENSECTIVE. -At Syracuse the city authorities, on the recommendation of a stranger, have taken to sprinkling the streets with salt water. It not only is salubrious, by checking de-

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGTST 18, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS!

The Triumph of the Democracy Complete!! The no-party humbug of Taylorism has exploded, the result of which can be seen in the Western and Southern elections. Taylor's broken pledges have rebounded -the people have taken a "sober, second thought," and repudiated him in thunder tones. Listen!

Indiana,-The Democratic candidates for Governor clear Democratic gain of two.

KENTUCKY .- In this State our friends have done nobly. They have gained two members of Congress, and lost In the Louisville district, where Gen. Taylor had over 1330 majority, the contest has been so close between Marshall and Lane that the whige acknowledged Marshall's defeat until within a day or two, and it is even now not certain that such is not the result In the 10th District, Stanton, Democrat, is elected

over Maj. John P. Gains, late whig member. This district gave Taylor 308 majority, but what is more sign ficant is the fact that Stanton was one of the victims of Taylor's violated pledges. In the 4th District G. A. member. This district gave Taylor 2,466 majority

TENNESSEE .- This State gave Gen. Taylor about 6 000 majority. Now it is Democratic all over. Trousdate is elected Governor by about 2000 majority-the Legislature yet uncertain, but the Democrats have gained two and perhaps three members of Congress, compared with the representation in the last Congress. Glorious Tein-

NourH CAROLINA.-The Congressional Delegation will stand as last year, though some of the whig candidates have escaped by the skin of their teeth. Indeed, it is not yet certain that one of them, Stanley, is not defeated.

The following proclamation issued by Gen. Taylor upon his arrival at Harrisburgh, will be read with surprise-surprise, because as yet not the least whisper has been heard of such expeditions as the President warns all good citizens from engaging in. We take it for gran ted that nothing of the kind could be projected and fitted out in any of the ports of this country without rumors of it reaching the public ear through some other channel than a proclamation from the Chief Magistrate warning people from participating in them; and if events do not prove that the imitator of the "earlier Presidents" has been made the butt of some practical joker or in this instance, we shall be much mistaken. If it shall turn out, as we believe it will, that this selemn proclamation of the "Second Washington" has been issued without due reflection or evidence-if it shall prove another. Ludy Franklin affair-in what a beautiful light it will place this intelligent (?) administration?—an administration that has already disgraced itself, and now seems bent on disgracing the country. But here is the proclamationa document only equalled in our annals by that of the immortal Joseph Ritner, of "Buck-shot war" no toriety: Washington, Aug. 14th.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition s about to be fitted out in the United States with an in-cention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of the Tronties and to prevent a yaggression by our citizens on the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore thought it to be necessary and proper to issue this proclamation to warn all citizens who shall connect themselves with an enterprize in violation of our treaty obligations that they will thoreby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprize to invade the territories of a friendly nation set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal.

All good citizens as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, should discourage and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprize—and I call upon every
officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the perfor-mance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers. Given under my hand the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1849, and of the seventy-fourth year of

the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR, President. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State. The Republic says this proclamation was received at the Department of State in a communication from the

PROSCRIPTION .- The whige will not understand the not their interest to do so, and hence they will not do it. For instance, the Gazette calls our attention to a letter purporting to have been written by Anos KERDALL, the that "to reform measures there must be a change of men." and that "the people have more causes to fear too few removals, than too many." We take it for granted that this letter is genuine, although we saw it published in there is nothing in that letter we do not heartily endorse the spoils," and so long as we have reasoning faculties, we shall continue to do so. What we complain of, therefere-what the Democratic party complain of-is the deand a half cultivated by him was ten tons, from ception practiced in the election of Gen. Taylor. The people were told that to the "victors belong the spoils," was no part of Gon. Taylor's creed-that he "hated and loathed proscription," and that he would not enquire whether a man was a whig or Democrat, but whether he was honest. All this whig Editors and whig oraters endorsed-all this the Gazette endorsed-but all these pledges, all these promises have now been broken, disregarded and laughed at. This is what we complain of -this is what the democracy complain of, and this is

what has "caused this great commotion the county thro"," defeating the Taylorites in every election since the inaugural, from Connecticut to Tennessee.

In conclusion we beg leave to call the Gazette's attention to the following from the Blue Hens Chicken, one of the first papers to nominate General Taylor for the Presidency, and always zealous in his support.

"We were among the very first to hoist the flag of Gen Taylor for the Presidency, because we thought him hon-est, independent and capable—all admit that but for our support he would have lost Delaware-all the indepent, unpurchasable Whigs and Democrats went for the hero. We understood from his letters, &c., that he would administer the government with principles of the early Presidents; having no friends to reward—no enemics to punish—we have been disappointed, proscription has been the order of the day. We expected the friends diately after the appearance of Mr. Webb's last letter. The amount of explanation is that, in the recent interview at Detroit, between the senator and the editor, there was no conversation whatever on poliulloting has been at work—in the appointments the best Whige have been neglected, or treated with contumely. The real friends of Taylor have been almost mocked at pressions of the editor, long entertained and by no bakests of an unprincipled clique been taken for the voice In a word, the editor misjudged the senator long ago and has just found it out.—[N. Y. Com.

of Delaware. But Delaware records with the spirit, the will, and the power to be justice to themselves, when cliques and cabals would put their feet upselves, when cliques and cabals would put their feet upselves, when cliques and cabals would put their feet upselves. of Delaware. But Delaware freemen will not tamely on their necks like slaves. Remember tyrants, your doo is coming!"

The Steamer Empire State sprung a plank in with the truops. Before their departure; the garto be departure; the

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter from Horace Haws, Esq. form erly of this city, and late our Consul at the Society Islands, will be read with interest -especially as it gives the first reliable information of the arrival of the Erie California company, which left in February last. Their numerous friends here will learn with pleasure of their safe arrival and continued good health. Mr. H. is a shrewd observer of men and things, and a politician, whose views of the condition of California, political, mineral, and social, are entitled to weight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1849. Dear Sloan: - I have but a moment to write to you before the departure of the steamer. Your Erie boys, Messrs. Browns, Selden, Vosburg, Dobbins, &c. have arrived all in good health and spirits, an item of information which will not only be interesting to you, but doubtless to many others who read your paper. California is a strange country—that is the condition

of society and affairs is strange and unprecedented. There is one peculiarity that pleases me; labor has its due reand Licutenant Governor have been elected by 8000 ward. The laborer gets the most of the "dust," as he majority. Both branches of the Legislature are Demo- ought everywhere, according to his industry and capacicrats, and the Congressional delegation will stand 8 dem- ty. You cannot oppress labor here now, while the counocrats, I whig, and I democratic Free Soiler. This is a try is entirely free from those political institutions which elsewhere exist, and tend more towards the aggrandizespeculator for a dollar per day when he can go and pick up an ounce or two of gold for himself in the same time. Here the working man has the advantage. He gets posother classes receive it at second hand.

I hear that some gentlemen about Erie have formed ney, perceives it at onco.

very low, and immense sacrifices will be made in consequence of the over-supply Re-exportation has commenced, and considerable quantities of goods are going out per day. Carpenters get \$14 to \$18 per day,

At the mines some of the diggers are successful and some not. Considering the many hardships to be encountered I do not know that I should come to California if the balance of the Road. To carry out this project would I were at home and in possession of all the information I | involve an expense in the first instance, the interest of now have.

The people are making a move to form a State Government, and next winter, tell my friend Thompson, the delegates from California will be knocking at the door of the Capital for admission as a State of the Union.

There is anything but a feeling of satisfaction here with the result of the last session of Congress so far as fact this might be done here so far as any fear of compe-California is concerned, though I cannot myselface how tition from Claveland is concerned. However, putting they could have got over the formidable difficulties in the way of passing a Territorial Bill. However, the people wrong: the bulk of such freight should not be broken of California will speak for themselves, and put an ever- untill it reaches the wharves. lasting quictus upon the tremendous question that has lately agitated the country on your side of the mountains. They do not want slavery, and they will never have itnever! They are unanimous, and they will not fail to warders. Suppose you go down with Locomotives as incorporate an explicit expression of their will in the constitution that they are about to form.

In great haste your friend. HORACE HAWES.

rected point blank at Mr. Treasurer Ball. So far as it on a track down State Street and on out to the Public touched us, we did not care a fig; consequently when we | Pier, then turn and turn parrallel with Peir in front of all saw the venom with which he struck over our shoulders the Store Houses upon it. You may also divuge from at the very vitals of a man honored with the confidence | this track near the foot of the bank on State Street and tal in leading Gon. Taylor to believe him neither "honest nor capable" for the post of Collector of this Port, we offers to an extension of a Road west to Cleveland, I could not suppress our risibilities. In havhood we have enjoyed many a hearty laugh over the controllors of a ling accomplished too soon. snake, pined to the earth by some rude boy by means of a split stick, and the writhings of our cotemporary, in the together in hagte, as he says, and I should judge, conarticle alluded to, under the iron heel of our personal friend, the state Treasurer, was so ludiciously like such long-forgotten ecenes, that we shouted again with a heart | Locomotives and steamers' does very well in fancifu the article is, we are on calmer reflection, sorry to see it. | matter; and I fear, should his plan be carried out, we position of the Democratic party on proscription. It is The opposition and abuse of the Editor of that sheet has would not realize our expectations. already raised Mr. B. from a Justice of the Peace to the State Treasury, and we are afraid if he continues it he will ultimately make him Governor, a result we would old Post-Master General, in 1829, in which he argues be sorry to record, for however much we may esteem him as a neighbor and citizen, we would deem his clevation to such a post, as great a curse as could befall our tion to such a post, as great a curse as could befall our gradual abolition of Slavery, exerted an influence projustate. We hold not one sentiment in common with Mr. B. the Commercial of July 25th over the signature of "Anos shall not defend him from the imputations aimed at his from the Louisville Courier, as rapid a whig paper as on political subjects, and probably never shall, hence we political fame by the Commercial. That we leave to the Gazette: the Editors of the Gazette, his personal and political or-—we have ever maintained that to the "victors belong gan. If they do not do it, we vote that they be awarded the premium for pusillanimity at the next political 11

GIVING UP THE CONTEST .- In view of the result of the recent elections in the South and West, some of our WHIGS have by this silly cry been frightened off from whig cotemporaries are disposed to give up the contest- his support. in this state-to let it go by default. Like Capt. Scott's shot. For instance, the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, upon the report of the first gun from Tonnessee, said: "The returns from Tennessee, so far, look unfavorable to the Whigs. This is not unexpected, on the con-trary, the record of political erents in our country has uniformly shown that for the first year or two following the success of either party in a contest for the Presidency, the defeated party in this, obtained in the subsequent state

elections, signal local victories.

Thus, following Mr. Polk's election to the Presidency in 1844, for the first time in many years a whig majority was obtained in Pennsylvania even, and in 1846 our Canal Commissioner and a large majority of the Delega-tion to Congress were triumphantly elected."

What is this but a virtual surrender of the contest this fall? If "the record of political events has uniformly has whigery in Pennsylvania we should like to know?-And if the defeat of the whigs in the states just held for they will do no good! their elections is to be attributed to the cause named by the Journal, what is there to prevent the same cause producing like results in this state? Certainly none, School in the Fleming Block, on State street, fell from and we are pleased to see so intelligent a paper as the the second story window of that building to the stone one we had quoted ready and willing to surronder what it is now manifest it cannot retain.

MESSAGE BIRD .- The first regular number of this beau-MESSAGE BIRD.—I no mest regular number we noticed betiful somi-monthly (the specimen number we noticed beto learn that there is strong hopes of her recovery. agent for this city. Torms \$1 25 in advance.

For the Erie Observer. ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAILROAD.

Mn. EDITOR .- I wish to briefly notice the latter of your 'friend," published in the last (thserver, in relation to the terminus of this Road. His arguments, you say, "struck you with much force;" it may have struck others in a similar way; not so however with me, and I trust, upon examination and reflection, all who have been led to think his project plausible, will see it is founded in

Your correspondent says "the road should make a detour east of the town so as to secure its reaching the wharves by locomotice power" instead of going down State Street us proposed. His reasons are in substance as follows: 1st That it will save 61cts, per ton on freight going

to or from our docks, which ficts additional expense, will cause freight, which would otherwise be transshipped here, to pass over 110 miles more of Railroad and transship at Cleveland.

2d. When the Road is made westward from here it must be commenced at the wharves; making it more difficult and expensive, and thus, tend to delay an exten. sion we do not yet want.

Now for the force of his arguments, in saving this 64e. per ton in reaching our docks. He says carry out his ment of those who are idle, than to the protection and project "and every child can see the advantage of sending security of the "millions who toil." Every man here a cargo direct from Detroit to Erie, the Lake transportaone. On the popular vote they have made large gains. gets just what he can earn. He will not work for some tion being no more than to Cleveland;" it therefore follows, that unless freight going from here to Detroit, or west of that point, and vice versa, can be carried over the Railroad between this and Cleveland for 61cts. per session of the gold on his own account first of all, and tou (the cost of taking it from the depot to the docks at this place) his apprehensions are groundless. I see by some Railroad statistics in a late New York Herald, that companies and engaged laborers to dig gold for them on it costs on an average, 2 jets. per ton per mile for transshares in California. It will work well until they get to portation of freight over them. This Road, if not diverthe mines, but after that, the share that each man will ted out of its proper course, having less grades and curtake, will be just what he can dig and carry away. A vature than the average of our Railroads will reduce the Caldwell, Damocrat, elected over Bunckner, late federal man would be quite "green" in California who would cost of transportation, say to 2cts. per ton per mile; or \$2 divide his gold after he has got it, with others. Every 20 per ton between Erie and Cleveland, giving an advanman that digs, digs "on his own hook." They do'nt tage in favor of transhipment here on all freight going to appreciate companies or corporations, chartered, or un. or coming from west of Cleveland of \$2 131 per ton, chartered. This experiment of bringing laborers from and on freight going to or coming from Cleveland not abroad has been tried, but has always lailed. The con- less than \$1 133 per ton, so it is nonsense talking about truct is disregarded here, and there are no bonds strong a competition between Erie and Cleveland in the busienough to secure its observance. If Seamen, who are ness to be done over a Railroad along the south shore of subject to personal arrest and coercion, cannot be made to the lake. This Road will however have competition of perform their shipping contracts, certainly none others the strongest kind to contend with, both in the Pennsylcan. The ships are deserted by their crews the moment vania Central Railroad terminating at Cleveland, and the the anchor is down in the Port of San Francisco, the dif- proposed Road through Canada-a competition not imaference between \$10 per month and \$200 per month is ginary but real and formidable. Adopt the views of your so great that "Jack," though he is not over-fond of mo- correspondent, and what is the result? instead of the Road passing the whole way from Buffalo to Cleveland San Francisco is becoming a great place. Most of on a grade not to exceed fifteen feet to the mile, you the people live in tents, there being as yet probably not plunge down with all your through freight and passenabove six or seven hundred houses of wood. The amount gers one hundred feet to get to our wharves, and up the of goods imported is very great, and prices are generally same elevation again to get away from them; in doing which, if you keep the grade even within the maximum of fifty feet to the mile, you are forced for a long distance along the high, irregular, abrubt, and treacherous clayof the country to find a market -lumber however is great- bank of our Lake shore; and by the increased grades, ly in demand, and commands from \$300 to \$500 per reduce the Road to at least one-third its capacity comparthousand feet. Common labor is worth here about \$10 | ed with its present location, or be subject to the expense and delay of attaching two extra Engines in going each way from this point, to draw the same train over these increased grades that one Engine would manage through

> The plan of a track down State Street with the use of horse power is the true one in my opinion; nor only for the interest of the town and company, but for our Forproposed, you cannot get along the outer pier to the front of the different Store Houses, as the slips to be left open will cut you off; the consequence would be, a General Depot; which would of course belong to the company,

> which would three times over pay for carting all the freight

from the present proposed depot to the wharves, to say

nothing for the yearly outlays. -Many think this cartage

would benefit the place; see, for instance the way they

manage in Pittsburgh in carting their goods from the Ca-

nal Basin to the steamers on the Monongehela side. In

such an unnecessary tax upon through freight would be

In regard to the facility the present location for a depot presume but few here have any apprehensions of its be-The views of your correspondent were evidently thown

cieved in haste. I think upon reflection, he will see his error. This "commingling of the smoke and steam of as light and a voice as clear as of old. But laughable as prospective, but stern reality should have a hand in this ERIE.

A GAZETTE FALSEHOOD .- The Editor of the Gazette does not scruple to falsify facts to cover the defeat of his friends. In speaking of the Congressional election in Kentucky, he says:

"The stand taken by whig candidates in favor of the The falsehood of this will be seen by the following.

7th. We feel confident that in this district the whigs have succeeded, though the majority is somewhat re duced. Col; Marshall has run under many disadvantages, and has been warmly opposed by many chigs on account of his refusal to mix up a State question with national issues. Because he would not take side with one of the local parties, he was UNJUSTLY charged

So it would soom that it was not exactly the Democoon, they are ready to "come down" without firing a crats that were opposed to emancipation, but it was 'many good whigs," and that one of the "whig candi-

dates" was "unjustly charged with being an Emancipationist." The Gazette will have to invent some other excuse to cover its defeat. As WE EXPECTED .- The Editor of the Gazette, as we were lead to expect from our knowledge of his character. is still disposed to continue his personalities-still indulges in his hypocritical eneers and dictational tone, towards

us. We had hoped a different course, but not unexpectedly have been disappointed. Let that pass, however. He has choose his own course-he has made his own bed, and now we hope he will repose upon it without wincing or whining when he shall hereafter feel the shown that for the first year or two following the success thoens we have in pickle for him. We intend in future of either party in a contest for President, the defeated to call things by their right names-to expose falsehood. party had obtained signed to local victories" what chance | duplicity, hypocracy and political dishonesty and knavery, wherever we find it. Let there be no whining appeals;

San Accinegr.-On Wednesday last, between 12 and and I o'clock, Miss Many Coover, teacher of a Select knocking out five of her teeth, and breaking both of her arms, besides injuring her severely in other parts of the body. Although thus severely injured, we are pleased

the expectation we had formed, and is entirely worthy | IF The Lancaster Intelligencer has passed into the the patronage of the musical and literary public. The hands of Gronge Santanson, Esq., formerly of the articles are judicious, well-written and spirited, and the American Volunteer, of Carlisle. Mr. S. is an able and musical department gives token of promise both to ele- experienced. Editor, capable of maintaining the high the now and retiring Editor abundant prosperity.